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8, 1745, it is detailed in all its horrors, on the authority of one of his own party. On p. 272, note, it is stated that Lieut.-Col. John Gorham "died in 1751 or 1752;" but we are able to state that he died in 1752 (see Parker's *New York Post-Boy* for March 30, 1752). In a foot-note on p. 154 there is some speculation about a Capt. James Noble and a Lieut. James Noble. However, the former was a brother, the latter a son of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Noble, who was slain at Minas, January 31, 1747, during that unhappy affair. The son died of a fever at the age of eighteen, at Louisburg, September 26, 1746. The brother married, in 1714, Jane Vaughan, sister of Col. William Vaughan. On p. 230 Mascarene's date of birth is given as 1684, but October, 1685, is the correct date. The earlier date would, in fact, not be favorable to the reputation of his parents, who were honest and suffering Huguenots. These notes, taken wholly at random, might be extended, but will suffice for the purpose in hand.

The editor remarks in his preface that "many of the letters bear abundant marks of having been written under unfavorable circumstances and in great haste." Well may this be! Something of the conditions which prevailed may be gleaned from a document written at the time by Capt. Thomas Westbrook Waldron, and in our possession. He says: "We are all in a Crowd, besides, the Edge of a Board is my Chair, and a Quire of Paper my Table to write on."

We take pleasure in commending the "Pepperrell Papers" to all students interested in the period to which they relate. They are indispensable.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS.

First Explorations of Kentucky. Dr. Thomas Walker's Journal of an Exploration of Kentucky in 1750, being the First Record of a White Man's Visit to the Interior of that Territory, now first published entire, with Notes and Biographical Sketch. Also Colonel Christopher Gist's Journal of a Tour through Ohio and Kentucky in 1751, with Notes and Sketch. By J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Vice-President of the Filson Club. [Filson Club Publications, No. 13.] (Louisville: The Filson Club. 1898. Pp. xix, 222.)

THE propriety of including the Walker and Gist journals in the admirable series of monographs issued under the name "Filson Club Publications" is so obvious that one cannot help wondering why they come so late as No. 13, especially since No. 1 appeared as long ago as 1884. The answer to the question suggested is given, in part at least, by some facts that the editor of the volume states incidentally. The two journals, while valuable in themselves, find much of their interest in great facts of national and international concern that the editor sets forth with reasonable compass and clearness in his introduction and biographical sketches. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle had not long been signed, bringing to a

close the fourth of the struggles between Great Britain and France in North America and leaving the way open for the fifth one, when two great land-companies were formed in London, under royal charter, consisting mainly of Virginians, for the purpose of exploiting lands west of the Alleghenies and promoting settlements, as well as, in the case of the second company, of carrying on trade with the Indians. Early in 1750 the Loyal Land Company sent Dr. Thomas Walker, whose residence was at Castle Hill, near Charlottesville, Va., surveyor and man of affairs, as well as physician, into southeastern Kentucky to explore the region with reference to making advantageous locations of land. Later in the same year the Ohio Company sent the veteran woodsman Christopher Gist, whose home was in North Carolina, on the Yadkin, into the heart of the Ohio Valley for a similar purpose. Gist was also entrusted by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia with some delicate duties in respect to the Ohio Indians. He made his way across southern Ohio as far as the Great Miami River, crossed the Ohio, plunged deep into the central part of Kentucky, and then made his way homeward through the eastern part. The first expedition lasted over four months; the second one over six months. These explorers were the first white men to make careful observations in those extensive regions and to report their results to the world. The business with which each was charged made it necessary for him to record what he saw; hence the journals, which are interesting examples of the mental and literary habits of the best class of frontiersmen at the middle of the last century. Walker's journal remained in manuscript until 1888, when the major portion of it was published by Mr. W. C. Rives; the few leaves that were then missing have since been found, and the whole is now, for the first time, given to the reading public. Walker, by the way, must have been an ardent loyalist at the time of his expedition, or at least an admirer of the hero of Culloden, for he named for the royal duke the Cumberland Mountains and the Cumberland River as well as Louisa River for the duke's sister; which, however, did not prevent his going, heart and soul, with the patriots in 1775. Gist's journal, which is the more interesting of the two, was published by Pownall in London in 1776, and again by W. M. Darlington in Pittsburg in 1888.

The editor has prepared the two documents for the public with care and good judgment. He has carefully retraced the lines of travel that Walker and Gist followed, correcting some old errors as to Walker's path, and has liberally illustrated the texts with historical and geographical notes. But good as the editing is in the main, it should in one particular have been better. The editor should have told something more about the authority on which he accepts as historical the Wood Expedition, said to have been made from the Appomattox to New River, an affluent of the Kanawha, in 1771. Mr. Parkman once said that this story was not sustained by sufficient evidence. Our editor gives three pages in his introduction to the expedition, merely referring for his authority to "the quaint journal of Thomas Batts, who was one of its members," but on a later page he says that the journal exists in manu-

script in Colonel Durrett's library in Louisville, Ky. We shall hope that it is one of the "journals" of exploration west of the Allegheny Mountains that Colonel Durrett says in his preface the Filson Club has marked for publication. We could have wished, too, for some bibliographical notes in connection with the treatment of the Loyal Land Company, but we have nothing. And so with respect to the Ohio Company. If the original papers of this company are still in existence, there are those who would like to know the fact, and also to be told where they are; but no matter whether they are in existence or not, we are entitled, in such a case as this, to some fuller indication of sources.

Introductions, biographical sketches and appendices consisting mainly of minor documents accompany each journal as well as the commentary. In respect to ancillary documents that would illustrate the journals, we rate the work below Mr. Darlington's edition of *Christopher Gist's Journals*, already mentioned—a title that reminds us of the fact that Gist made two other exploring expeditions south of the Ohio besides the one here reported. Still the work is a valuable contribution to history, and, it is almost needless to say, appears in the sumptuous style that has marked the publications of the Filson Club from the beginning. Viewed from the safe distance of a century and a half, the simple transactions here narrated in the simplest manner may not seem to be important; they did not indeed immediately hasten the enterprises upon which the two land companies had entered, but rather tended to defeat them; but they did hasten transactions of such tremendous importance that, for the time, the two land companies, Walker and Gist, their plans and explorations were forgotten. Perhaps there are in our history no records of purely business undertakings that led more directly to results of cardinal importance, or more clearly demonstrated the close connection of business affairs with political and military history.

B. A. HINSDALE.

The American Revolution. By the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, Bart. Part I., 1766–1776. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co. 1899. Pp. xiv, 434.)

To the critic who demands correctness of historical proportion, it is something of a shock to find a history of the American Revolution beginning with a chapter on the gambling escapades and the youthful correspondence of Charles James Fox. While it is undoubtedly true that "the story of Fox between 1774 and 1782 is inextricably interwoven with the story of the American Revolution," it is less obvious that the history of this epoch requires so extensive a warp of the biography of Fox, as runs through the present volume. The explanation is furnished by the author, however, who tells us that it was impossible for him to continue the biography of Fox, which he left but partly written eighteen years ago, without a broad survey of the whole field of English and American relations in the period of the war for independence. The